

No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach

A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE WHOLE BODY.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.



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THE BANK OF ECHO

ECHO, OREGON

CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000
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We sell New York Exchange payable at any place in the United States.

We solicit the Banking Business of this Locality.

The Key to the Secret of Good Bread

Lies in a Sack of Flour from the
Henrietta Milling & Grain Co.

This Flour is made by the most perfect process known to this age, from selected Blue Stem Wheat, making the very whitest and most delicious bread which on account of its healthful and nutritive qualities, is in reality

"The Staff of Life"

We roll Barley and make Alfalfa Meal, and pay the highest prices for Grain.



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DEALERS IN

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Ranches in Tracts to Suit

Any quantities of wheat land for 160 to 2500 acres now partly in grain

CITY PROPERTY

Of all kinds.

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AT THE ECHO REGISTER OFFICE

THE MARVEL OF NATIONS

[BY WILLARD ACHESON]

Among the many nations which have established themselves in various localities on the face of the earth is one, which on account of its rapid growth, unparalleled history and bright prospects for the future has been called "The Marvel of Nations." We as Americans are particularly interested in the progress of this nation, for this marvel is the great American Republic. It is to our nation that the eyes of the world are turned in wonder and admiration. This noble young republic of the west stands out, the envy of her sister nations and the pride of her loyal subjects. Yes, young in years, but old in advancement. It is but a little more than one hundred years since the birth of our nation as a republic, little more than one hundred years since those first few seeds which were to spring up and bear the great American republic were scattered on the rocky shore of our New England coast, and yet our nation has made far greater advancement during these few short years than ever Egypt could boast of during the whole three thousand years of her existence. When we stop to consider this rapid progress, we can but exclaim, wonderful, marvelous, indeed has been that growth. It is not necessary to go farther back in the history of our nation than the year 1620, when the inception of that sturdy life and genius builded, broad and deep, the foundation upon which this great nation has attained to her great glory. Small indeed were the beginnings but the growth and greatness are marvelous. Nature had prepared this land ages ago to be the home of civil and religious liberty. Here fountains of oil were prepared and forests planted. Over our broad land stretched level prairies and fertile valleys. Seemingly useless mountain torrents rushing unnoticed to the sea have been controlled and furnish an unlimited water supply for irrigation which has transformed millions of acres of absolutely worthless land into beautiful orchards and fields of waving grain. Our country is rich in mines of silver and gold, lead, iron copper and coal. Whether we regard her cataraacts, rivers, lakes, forests or plains, she is distinguished by a vastness unapproached in any other part of the globe.

Stretching from regions almost arctic on the north to regions as nearly torrid on the south, from the storm washed shores of the Atlantic to the placid waters of Pacific, yes, even to the distant isles of the sea, with the Great Lakes on the north, and the Mississippi flowing through its very heart, with a coast line equal to the entire circumference of the globe, our nation has opportunities for commerce which no nation existing or that ever did exist can boast of. These opportunities have not been neglected for our flag is seen on every sea, our ships in every foreign harbor, where our products are eagerly sought by the hungry hordes of Europe. But perhaps in no other way has our country had a more marvelous development than along the line of inventions and improvements in the means of transportation. During the last 50 years the United States has led the world in the matter of inventions. Time will permit me to mention only a few of the most important. Benjamin Franklin invented the lightning rod before the revolution. In 1794 Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin which revolutionized the cotton growing and had its effect on the slavery question. The cotton gin was almost the

first of the great family of labor saving machines invented in this country. The reaper, mower, threshing machine and many other agricultural implements, all the result of American inventive genius have revolutionized farm work and enable one man to do the work which required many men much hard labor and produced at best only moderate results. The sewing machine, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph and the typewriter are other inventions which have exerted a great influence on human life. It may seem like a rather broad statement but it is nevertheless true that more inventions have been made by Americans during the lifetime of people now living than in all the age of the world before. Eighty years ago there were but twenty-three miles of railroad in the United States. Fifty years ago there was not a rail west of the Missouri river. It is a remarkable fact that the United States has now more miles of railroad than all the other nations of the world combined or enough to completely encircle the earth more than eight times. This fact alone marks us as a marvel among the nations of the world. Some of the inventions along electrical lines have been among the most valuable. Edison has tamed the monarch of clouds, electricity, harnessed it to the earth, and through its agency turned night into day. The moon and the stars almost shrink from sight when this product of American genius, the electric light, bursts into view. Edison and other inventors have utilized the power of electricity until our country is a network of wires, but these will soon be partially displaced by the most wonderful development of all, wireless telegraphy, and the wireless telephone, when messages are conveyed, as it were, on the wings of the wind to the distant seas, warning the befogged or storm tossed vessel of danger thus saving hundreds of lives. The American engineer is making the streams which have tumbled over rocks and pebbles for ages bend to his will, this wasted energy is being harnessed and turned into electrical power, turning the wheels of industry, it lights cities, runs cars and railroad trains, banishing the oil lamp in many places, heating our homes and cooking our food. The ocean cable is another example of American genius and perseverance. Had it not been for the determination and indomitable will of Cyrus W. Field, the merchant in Milwaukee or Chicago could not watch from day to day sales and prices in Bombay or Yokohama, or read the latest war news from Turkey at his breakfast table. Again there has been very marked advancement in medicine and surgery. In the early days of our national history there were no regular doctors, the use of simple medicines and some few simple branches of the art of healing were understood by women. There were men known as bone setters but they had no surgical knowledge except that gained by experience. Blood letting and tooth pulling fell to the barbers who were also surgeons in a small way. Today there is no operation so delicate or disease so complicated that the American doctor is not able to successfully deal with. The use of drugs and anaesthetics to produce insensibility to pain were discovered by an American physician in Boston. The step from the miserable quacks of one hundred years ago to the noble examples of the medical profession of today is only another marvel of American progress. The marvelous growth of our nation is partially due to the lack of religious disturbances. The minds of men cannot broaden along scientific lines if all their time and attention is taken up with religious controversies and sectarian

hatred. Our forefathers intended this land as the home of civil and religious liberty. They had fled from their own land to escape religious persecution. Here no law of caste binds a man down, religious disturbances are practically unknown, every man being allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. The wisdom of the framers of our constitution being shown by the embodiment into that document of these words: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The foundation of this great republic was built upon religious principles, hence this motto: "In God we trust." Christianity opens the doors to education. Throughout the length and breadth of the land we have the church and the school, the great churches whose spires tower into the heavens and the great schools with their thousands of students, both doing their part in preparing the rising generation for the great future of the nation. During the last one hundred and twenty years this nation has produced more great men than any other nation on the face of the globe. We have had our poets, our great preachers and evangelists, our statesmen, our orators, our writers, our inventors, our martyrs, our philanthropists, our financiers. What nation has produced greater orators and statesmen than Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Abraham Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher and Robert Ingersoll?

One of the most marvelous achievements in our nation's history was accomplished when, after months of debate, our present constitution was presented to the people for their ratification. Marvellous wisdom and foresight was shown by the framers of this document for today, after one hundred and twenty-two years, it still stands as the supreme law of the land. That foundation laid in 1787 has stood the test, and today towering over all similar structures our government is the pride of the world. Through the marvelous wisdom of Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Madison and others, we have had handed down to us, not a legacy of silver or gold, but one of far greater value, a country and a government of which we may justly be proud. And have not the young men of today a far greater duty to perform than would have fallen to their lot if the legacy bequeathed to them had been of less value? Yes, we have a duty to perform which requires determination, courage, strength of character. Let us see to it that the pinnacle of this colossal

structure is laid with as much care as was the foundation. Let us by becoming well informed, patriotic, liberty-loving citizens protect that old flag, the stars and stripes, which floats over the noblest country of the globe. We can then with manly pride claim, as the noblest title of the world: I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN!

4-348
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(PUBLISHED)
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon.
May 17, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that Sidney B. Walton, of Echo, Oregon, who, on March 21st, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 12067—Serial No. 6285, for 8 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 11, Township 3 North, Range 2 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. C. Crawford, U. S. Commissioner, at Horniston, Oregon, on the 6th day of July, 1909.
Claimant names as witnesses: H. G. Hurtburt, of Echo Oregon, Frank P. Miller, of Echo Oregon, T. G. Smith, of Echo Oregon, Clark Ware, of Echo Oregon.
F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.

4-349
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon, May 24, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 24th day of May, 1909, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, (30 Stat. 287, 629).
The NE 1/4 Section 18, T. 2 N., R. 27 E. W. M., Serial No. 6286.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal of said land, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 14th day of July, 1909.
F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.

4-350
CONTEST NOTICE.
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon.
April 12, 1909.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by J. K. Shotwell, contestant, against H. E. 1646—Serial No. 0461, made October 20, 1905, for NE 1/4 Section 10, Township 3 North, Range 2 East, Willamette Meridian, by Murry Dickinson, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Murry Dickinson is not now residing upon said land, and has never established or maintained a residence thereon and has wholly abandoned the same; that his absence from said land has continued for a period of more than six months immediately prior to the commencement of this contest, and that said alleged absence from said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States; said parties are hereby ordered to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 16, 1909, before Louis Schell, a Notary Public, at his office in Echo, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 23, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in La Grande, Oregon.
The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed March 19, 1909, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.

4-351
CONTEST NOTICE.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon, April 28, 1909.
A sufficient contest notice having been filed in this office by Jacob Kuch, contestant, against H. E. No. 1647—Serial No. 0462, made June 20, 1905, for NE 1/4 Section 16, Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Willamette Meridian, by John H. McFee, contestee, in which it is alleged that said John H. McFee never established a residence upon said entry within six months from the date of his filing or any other time; that he has never cultivated said land as required by law or otherwise or improved the same in any manner; but has wholly abandoned said entry and been absent for more than six months at a time and more than six months last past and has never actually resided thereon, and his absence was not due to military service; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 15, 1909, before Louis Schell, a Notary Public, at his office in Echo, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 22, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in La Grande, Oregon.
The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed April 20, 1909, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.

PULL TOGETHER FOR ECHO.
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ECHO, OREGON

GENERAL INFORMATION

Population, 800. The town has good schools, including the eleventh grade. One bank under state control, capital \$25,000, with deposits of \$110,000. Four general merchandise stores, one grocery store, one hardware store, three confectionery stores, one meat market, two blacksmith shops, one paint and paper hanging establishment, three livery stables, one harness and saddle shop, two feed and customs mills, one second hand store, one boot and shoe repair shop, five large warehouses, three lawyers, one jewelry store, one furniture and undertaking establishment, two billiard and pool rooms, three hotels, two lumber yards, two barber shops, one flour mill, one alfalfa meal mill, one dairy, two doctors, one steam laundry, one news paper, two churches, one creamery, municipal water system, fire company, real estate and insurance agents, carpenters, contractors, express and delivery companies, etc.

The largest wool scouring plant in the state is being erected in Echo, backed by the sheep men of Umatilla and Morrow counties.

Echo, by her natural position, holds the key to all the immense irrigation districts and projects of this section, every canal and irrigation ditch either runs through the city limits, or is taken from the Umatilla river within two miles of town.

Echo is the heaviest stock shipping point in the State of Oregon and exports annually over a million and a half pounds of wool.

Within twelve miles of Echo there are now 40,000 acres in wheat, 10,000 acres of summer fallow and not less than 100,000 acres of raw land that will, in the course of a few years, be broken up and sown to wheat, rye, barley and oats, and there is now some 9,000 acres in alfalfa tributary to Echo.

BUSINESS OPENINGS—there are many openings here for business men: farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen, etc. Most needed in the town map be mentioned foundry, machine shop, bakery, restaurant, ice plant, electric lights, merchant tailor, millinery store, cement block manufacturing plant, building and loan association, cigar factory, planing and sash and door factory.